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ABSTRACT

With the availability of state funding, New York State BOCES (Board of Cooperative Educational Services) systems have recently hired school library system coordinators charged with designing policies and procedures for resource sharing among school libraries in the Western New York region. Based on searches of ERIC, LISA, and Library Literature, this annotated bibliography (of about 125 citations) was prepared to fill a need which coordinators had expressed for a review of the literature concerning school library activities in networking, interlibrary loan, and database creation. Many of the cited articles have been collected at the Western New York Library Resources Council and are available through interlibrary loan. Such articles are indicated in the bibliography. (THC)

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS RELATING TO TOPICS OF INTEREST TO SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA SPECIALISTS INVOLVED IN NETWORKING

ED264882

For: Patricia Coty

By: Loren Adams

Date: Nov. 20, 1985

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Copies of starred (*) documents are available from the Western New York Library Resources Council.

1.* Aaron, Shirley L. School/public library cooperation: A state of the art review. Syracuse, New York: ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, 1980. This gives an overview of cooperation in areas other than networking which is to be reviewed in another paper. The one reference to networking states that the major trend in interlibrary cooperation is the move toward multitype library networks and that there are few networking plans which grant school libraries equal representation. 37p., 5 page bibliography.

2.* Aaron, Shirley L. "School/public library cooperation - The way it is." Catholic Library World 52(7) (Feb., 1981), 280-5. EJ 242783, IR 508925. This is a condensed version of document 1 with major emphasis on analysis of combined school and public libraries.

3.* Adcock, David C. "School libraries and networking in North America: principles and problems of participation." Australian School Librarian 20(1) (March, 1983), 110-17. The article outlines the reports of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Task Force ('78) and the Canadian School Library Association Committee ('81). It makes specific recommendations to school librarians participating in or planning to participate in a multiple library system.

4.* Algermissen, Virginia, et. al. "Subminute telefacsimile for ILL document delivery." Information Technology and Libraries 1(3) (Sept., 19820 274-245. The article describes the facsimile transmission system used for document delivery and interloans between 3 campuses of Texas A & M University. It describes speed, costs, efficiency, impace on use of ILL and alternative hardware. Address enclosed for further information.

5. Alzofon, Sammy R., and Van Pulis, Noelle "Patterns of searching and success rates in a online public access catalog." College and Research Libraries 45 (March, 1984), 110-115. The study finds that success rates appear to be more positively affected by experience and library workshop instruction than by classroom instruction or no instruction.

6.* Ambach, Gordon M. Effective Connections: A Report of the Commissioner of Education, Gordon M. Ambach, to the N. Y. State Legislature on the Library Pilot Projects Organized under Ch. 787, Laws of 1978, Covering July 1, 1981-June 30, 1982, with Background Information on July 1, 1979-June 30, 1981. Albany, N.Y.: New York State Library, January, 1983. 105p. ED 232678, related document ED 215690. Report describes actions and results from the third year of a library resource sharing program which funded 14 pilot projects including INTERSHARE (N.Y.C.) and RARE (Rochester Area Resource Exchange. Part I - Program overview assessing benefits and making recommendations; part II - Profile of each project: part III - Statistical tables on the pilot projects.

7.* Ambach, Gordon M. "Building on hard ground: strong foundations, broad support." Bookmark 41(Fall, 1982), 42-5. Address by the State Commissioner of Education which suggests that school library media specialists can do three things to cope with shrinking funds: 1) sharpen objectives; 2) adjust directions to public needs and 3) share resources.

Within the third category he relates the historical development of school systems in N. Y. State.

8.* Ambach, Gordon M. Lasting benefits for libraries: The final report of the Commissioner of Education, Gordon M. Ambach to the N. Y. State Legislature on the Library Pilot Project organized under Ch. 787, Laws of 1978 covering July 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984 and Summary 1979-1984. Albany, N.Y.: New York State Library, Nov., 1984. The report describes the fifth year of the program described in document 6 and provides summary information on the five years of experience in library resource sharing. For each project, part I gives information on accomplishments and results, statistics, names of member libraries and names of people responsible for each project. Part II gives tables of statistics about the projects.

9.* Ambach, Gordon M. Sharing for Service: A report of the Commissioner of Education, Gordon M. Ambach, to the N. Y. State Legislature on the Library Pilot Project organized under Ch. 787, Laws of 1978 covering July 1, 1982-June 30, 1983. Albany, N.Y.: New York State Library, Feb., 1984, 88p. The report describes the fourth year of the program described in document 6. Part I shows that resource sharing has increased dramatically, that students are benefiting from this and that intersystem sharing promotes these benefits. Part II contains a profile of each project. Part III gives statistics about the projects and part IV includes a summary of an independent external evaluation of the projects and recommends their extention statewide.

10. Application of Mini- and Micro-Computers in Information Documentation and Libraries. Ed. by Carl Keren and Linda Perlmutter. N.Y.: North-Holland, 1983. 801p. Proceedings of an international conference held March 13-18, 1983. Papers are included on networks and systems design and cover research projects, case studies, applications, discussions of implications, current trends and future developments.

11.* Asher, Richard E. "Retrospective conversion of bibliographic records." Catholic Library World 54(4) (Nov., 1982), 155-61. The article presents a detailed survey of steps to take in retrospective conversion including methods of data conversion, search strategies, hit rates, verification and editing, cost comparisons and conversion products. The University of California found the following hit rates: 70.6% - OCLC, 43.5% - BALLOTS (RLIN) and 57% - UTLAS. It concludes that a library should not undertake retrospective conversion until necessary to maintain cost effective control over catalogs because waiting will increase hit rates and thus decrease conversion costs and will permit technological advances in optical character recognition, automatic format recognition and computer-input microform.

12. Automated Circulation: An examination of choices. Ed. by Joseph R. Matthews and Kevin E. Hegarty. Chicago: ALA, 1984, 140p. 15 papers presented at the Library Administration and Management Assn. Preconference in July, 1982, provide a practical view of the process of acquiring a turnkey computer-based circulation system. Articles on specifications and contract negotiations are noteworthy.

13.* Aveny, Brian and Drew, Sally. "Automated resource sharing: Wisconsin spreads its nets." Wilson Library Bulletin 57(9) (May, 1983), 742-6. The Wisconsin Division for Library Services has combined OCLC, a COM

union catalog (WISCAT) and microcomputers to develop a statewide resource-sharing tool. MITINET/retro is a microcomputer program used to add school library holdings to the state database (WISCAT). Addresses and prices are given for those interested in purchasing copies of MITINET or WISCAT.

14. Bates, Marcia J. "The fallacy of the perfect thirty-item online search." RQ 24 (Fall, 1984), 43-50. Habits carried over from manual searching and misunderstandings between client and searcher may affect the appropriateness of a preselected size of online search.

15.* Bielenberg, W. L. "Missouri library network corporation's microfiche catalog." Show-Me Libraries 35 (Jan., 1984), 23-4. The corporation will have a 10 million record author, title and subject microfiche catalog combining records from 77 libraries and institutions. Records will be arranged by network areas and will contain local library call numbers. This will let the network analyze the strengths and weaknesses of members' collections and will lead to network policy questions. Inexpensive technology exists for transfer of a fiche /film format catalog directly to video disk. Fiche was chosen because of the lack of commercial vendor interface with video disk production.

16.* Bills, Linda G. and Wilford, Valerie. Attitudes about OCLC in small and medium-sized libraries. Illinois Valley Library System OCLC Experimental Project. Report No. 4. Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Library, Nov., 1983, 319p. ED 241055, IR050665. This is a report on a 1980-1982 project to determine the costs and benefits of OCLC use in 29 small and medium sized libraries. Based on written attitude surveys and interviews, it describes 1) expectations of OCLC and the project; 2) attitudes toward specific facets of OCLC: 3) the medium sized library that did not continue OCLC use; 4) differences between attitudes of library directors and governing authorities; and 5) factors influencing the decision to continue or discontinue OCLC use. Appendices include statistics, sample questionaires, details of responses and a sample OCLC decision packet outlining OCLC benefits, desadavatages and costs in a format designed to help make decisions on further use.

17.* Bocher, Robert. "MITINET: Catalog conversion to a MARC database." School Library Journal (March, 1985) 109-12, 85. The article describes MITINET software and stages of conversion including matching against WISCAT II and LCMARC fiche. It describes the vendor's role in creating a COM catalog and the costs of software and COM catalogs. MITINET/MARC allows someone who is unfamiliar with MARC formats to create MARC records. Page 85 is an ad by The Computer Co. describing database services they offer.

18.* Boehmer, Sister M. Clare. "Computerizing the small-school library: Computerizing on a shoestring." Catholic Library World 54 (Nov., 1982), 162-5. EJ 272988, IR 510791. The article describes a small parochial school's computerization plan including library skills instruction, search strategy programs and catalog development. It describes how to develop a program and lists cautions to keep in mind.

19. Borgman, Christine, Dineh Moghdam, and Patti K. Corbett. Effective Online Searching: A Basic Text. N.Y.: Dekker, 1984. 208p. It presents necessary concepts and techniques in a tutorial fashion, from

search strategy construction through performance evaluation and is suitable for training search intermediaries in conjunction with current system manuals from at least one of the major vendors discussed: BRS, SDC, ORBIT and DIALOG.

20. Boss, Richard. Library Manager's Guide to Automation. 2nd ed. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Pubs., 1984. 169p. One of the best guides available for an understanding of concepts, options, and trends in library automation, for administrators and nonmanagers alike.

21.* Breedlove, Elizabeth Ann. "The impact of COM statewide union catalogs on resource sharing." Catholic Library World 52(7) (Feb., 1981), 272-5. EJ 242781, IR 508923. Article describes the rationale for statewide union (COM) catalogs and gives case studies for the states of Maryland and Colorado. Both state libraries are planning for online access to the union catalog to keep up to date with current entries and to eliminate difficulties in working with large files of microfiche.

22. Brown, Eva R. "Multitype library cooperation in Illinois, USA." Inspel 17(2) (1983), 92-106. The article describes the move to plan for cooperation among various types of libraries at the regional and state level. The organizational levels of ILLINET are described with attention to cooperation in bibliographic access, reference and information services, collection development, delivery services, continuent education and professional interaction. The effect of computerization on the individual libraries and within the network is discussed.

23. Bryant, Bonita. "Automating Acquisitions: The planning process." Library Resources and Technical Services 28 (Oct.-Dec., 1984), 285-98. It emphasizes the planning leading to the writing of the request for proposal before commitment is made to a particular system, using experiences at SUNY at Albany as an example. Supplements include checklists of questions to ask users and vendors, steps to follow and a sample report format.

24. Buckingham, B. J. and Porter, B. L. Distinctive functions of school media centers and public libraries. 2nd ed.; A yardstick for planning school library media centers. 3rd ed. Des Moines, Ia: Iowa State Dept. of Public Instruction, 1981. ED 208854. A list of recommendations outlines the part that cooperation can play among these agencies at the state and local level; guidelines are provided for pursuing cooperative efforts.

25. Butler, Brett. "Online Public Access: The sleeping beast awakens." Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science 10 (Dec., 1983), 6-10. This describes the costs of online public access catalogs and suggests possible alternative sources of funding.

26.* Carroll, Frances Laverne. "Co-operation and planning in school librarianship." in Recent Advances in School Librarianship. N.Y.: Pergamon Press, 1981. 44-100. This presents a brief history of and sources for various types of cooperation in the U.S. and other countries. It presents national networks and the functions they perform. It gives information about attempts (PRECIS) to develop subject headings for bibliographic searching.

27. Cochrane, Pauline A. "Modern subject access in the online age." American Libraries 15 (Feb., 1984), 80-3. The first of 6 lessons "to

help professionals understand the present state of jubject access and identify and address its problems-especially in the online environment." Lesson 1 gives different views of subject access. In the next 5 months lessons will give experts' views on the adequacy of LC subject headings and the impact of technology on subject access.

28.* "Connecticut mini-grants foster school/p.l. cooperation." Library Journal 109 (Oct. 15, 1984), 1886. Projects undertaken are listed in the pamphlet, Mini Grant Program between Connecticut's Schools and Libraries. It is a very brief article of only 4 paragraphs.

29.* Cook, John E. "West Virginia schools to secure a state-wide microcomputer network." Technological Horizons in Education 11(6) (March, 1984), 85-8. EJ295755, SE535145. The network is for instructional purposes and teaches students to use software such as word processing, electronic spreadsheets and database management.

30. Cornish, Graham P. "Interlending of audiovisual materials in the United Kingdom: the present and the future." Audiovisual Librarian 9(4) (Autumn, 1983), 193-6. This discusses the present and future of interlibrary lending of AV materials in the U.K. No formal ILL scheme was found other than the Greater London Audio Specialization Scheme (Glass), a cooperative purchasing and ILL scheme to encourage a comprehensive record collection in Greater London.

31.* Costa, Betty and Marie Costa. ""Card" catalog on a microcomputer - so easy a child can use it!" Catholic Library World 54 (Nov., 1982), 166-9. The article describes "Computer Cat", a hard disk computer system at a Denver elementary school. It allows students from grade 1 on to search by author, title and subject. The article describes its advantages over the conventional card catalog. EJ 272989, IR 510792.

32. Dewey, Patrick R. Public Access Microcomputers: A handbook for librarians. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Pubs., 1984. 150p. This is a guide to getting started and managing "any microcomputer-based service directly available for public use, based on public library experience. It discusses hardware, software, and organization and planning.

33.* Doll, Carol A. "School and public library collection overlap and the implications for networking." School Library Media Quarterly 11 (3) (Spring, 1983), 193-9. This gives the results of a questionaire showing that librarians consider local collection development more important than networking and concludes that school media specialists must take the lead in persuading administrators of the value of networking.

34. Dowlin, Kenneth E. The Electronic Library: The promise and the process. N.Y.: Neal-Schuman, 1983. 225p. This is a discussion of systems theory, new technologies, and planning skills combined with a detailed description of "Maggie's Place," Dowlin's prototype of the electronic library of the future.

35. Driver, R. W. and Driver, M. A. "Automation in school library media centers." School Library Journal 28(5) (Jan., 1982), 21-5. EJ 258273. This gives the historical development of automated technical processing in schools and notes its impact in certain cases. It speculates on the future involvement of school libraries in automated processing and networking.

36. Ertel, Monica M. "Microcomputers in libraries." Special Libraries 75 (April, 1980), 95-101. This is an overview of software applications useful in the library setting, including communications (online searching), word processing, and administrative and database management systems.

37.* Evans, Elizabeth A. "Microcomputers: An interlibrary loan application." Special Libraries 75(1) (Jan., 1984), 17-27. It gives a detailed description of the application of database management systems (DMBS), such as dBase II, to the development of an interlibrary loan system to deal with the processing of requests. It describes its application in 2 North Carolina libraries and gives possibilities for further development. Sources and prices of software are included.

38.* Fayen, Emily Gallup. The online catalog: Improving public access to library materials. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Pubs. 1983. 148 p. This is a basic primer giving practical advice and explanations of database creation and the selection, installation, and evaluation of an online catalog. It is a good first source for the novice.

39.* Fister, Roy. "A school library network and microcomputers." Bookmark (Summer, 1984), 214-16. This describes the development of online ILL resource sharing among Rensselaer-Columbia-Greene BOCES school libraries in periodicals and social sciences monographs (Dewey 300s). The use of a 20 K-byte Corvus Hard Disk Drive, a modem, telephone lines and microcomputers reduced delivery time to less than a week from the date of the initial request. Problems encountered are discussed.

40.* Flaherty, Kevin C. "Library networks: Cooperative used of technology." Catholic Library World 53(3) (Oct., 1981), 116-19. It discusses future trends in networking. While OCLC will remain the source for shared cataloging, greater emphasis will be placed on regional networks for activities, such as local circulation control, which require fewer and briefer records. There will be expansion of databases providing text storage files.

41. Fosdick, Howard. "Library microcomputers: Some notes gained from experience." Wilson Library Bulletin 58 (April,1984), 558-61. The article gives answers to questions about protection against hardware obsolescence, the advantages of mainframes and minis over micros, and what to do about copyrighted software.

42. Gibb, Betty. "User survey: the British Columbia Union Catalogue." Canadian Library Journal 39(2) (April, 1982), 83-90. It presents the recommendations derived from a user survey by the British Columbia Union Catalogue. They include: bi-annual not annual cumulations; introduction of retrospective, serial and other libraries' records; creation of an authority file with cross references; and enlargement of BCUC Consortium membership.

43.* Givens, Beth. "Montana's use of microcomputers for interlibrary loan communications." Information Technology and Libraries 1(3) (Sept., 1982), 260-4. Montana has replaced teletype equipment with Apple II+ micros for ILL communication. Two kinds of electronic mail are used: round robin and Ontyme II (advantage - ability to transmit and receive using a wide variety of equipment). It gives the pros and cons of replacing teletype.

44. Givens, P. B. Computers and media centers: Services, satisfaction, and cost effectiveness. 1981. ED 211058, IR 009873. It presents the

results of a school media center survey which indicated that computers were being used for cataloging and reference searches, with cataloging being provided through a centralized support facility. Some schools were involved in networking, and some reported using computers for acquisitions, overdue notices, online reference services, and/or circulation.

45.* Givens, Patsy B. "School library media centers and networking." Catholic Library World 5(10) (May/June, 1985), 427-8. This gives an overview of current networks and the services they provide and briefly states the benefits of and barriers to school library media center networks.

46. Gosz, Kathleen M. "Apple ILL net in Wisconsin." Small Computers in Libraries 2(12) (Dec.,1982), 1-2. A microcomputer interlibrary loan network has replaced a telefacsimile system in the Waukesha County Federated Library System. The 10 participating libraries send the list daily and have found that the time required to type and transmit it has been cut in half. The micros are also used for other library functions.

47. Hallein, J. "School and public library cooperation: Some attempts in Europe and North America." Orana 18(2) (May, 1982), 43-8. Reasons for cooperative programs are to: 1) compensate for a poor school library service; 2) share in technological advances; 3)make pupils aware of a wider range of information services; and 4) cut costs and avoid duplication.

48. Hallein, Joe and Erica Redgrove. Pilot study for school and public library co-operation in the Windsor/Colo. area. Arlington, Va.: ERIC, 1980. 134p. ED 197759. The report recommends a voluntary network to share resources and facilities. It advocates a formal networking agreement; resource sharing; development of union lists of periodicals, reference and AV materials; centralised collections of reference, juvenile and AV materials and professional periodicals in education and librarianship; delivery services; and the development of selection aids and cooperative acquisition programmes.

49.* Hamilton, Pallie. "United we catalog: School library networking in Memphis." Tennesee Librarian 34 (Fall, 1982), 27-33. A group of small schools have joined SOLINET as a single unit. This required adopting common call numbers and LC Children's Subject Headings. SOLINET is field testing Local Access to Management of Bibliographic Data and Authorities (LAMBDA) which allows the display of each school's holdings (an online union catalog).

50. Haycock, Ken. "Resource sharing. Vancouver's developmental approach." Canadian Library Journal 40(2) (April, 1983), 75-8. With the help of a central "switching point", the Vancouver School Board hopes to provide a sophisticated resource sharing scheme, allowing its smallest member library access to the district's 1 million volumes, the province's largest AV collection and the combined expertise of the 130 librarians who comprise the network.

51. Hewitt, Joseph A. "Technical Services in 1983." Library Resources and Technical Services 28 (July-Sept., 1984), 205-18. This is "a general review of events, issues and trends in technical services, including the areas of bibliographic networks and online catalogs."

52. Hope, E. A. Clement. "Interlending network planning in Canada." Interlending and Document supply 11(2) (April, 1983), 48-57. This provides a picture of current ILL in Canada and presents options and questions for the future.

53.* Hicks, Doris A. and John Shaloiko. "Rochester (NY) Area Resource Exchange: An intersystem pilot project." Catholic Library World 52 (7) (Feb., 1981), 291-6. EJ 242785, IR 508937. The article describes the origin and reports on the progress of the Rochester, N.Y. Intersystem Pilot Project (RARE). It involves school libraries in a formal resource sharing program, has been compiling a high school union list of serials and will include serial titles unique to school libraries in the 4th ed. of the RRLC Union List of Serials.

54.* Immroth, Barbara. "Technology and network participation." Drexel Library Quarterly 20 (Winter, 1984), 27-38. EJ 303185, IR 513259. The article describes school library media center automation resulting from network participation. It describes the influence of projects in Indiana, N.Y., and Ohio and warns against developing a unique local system which will isolate the local school media center rather than connect it to broader resources.

55.* Immroth, Barbara F. "Studies of multitype library networking with implications for school library media practice." School Library Media Quarterly 12 (Winter, 1984), 159-63. The first 4 parts are doctoral dissertation summaries. 1.) Performance, Organization and Attitude: Factors in multitype library networking. 2.) Study of the participation of a public school system in a large public and academic library consortium. 3.) Study of the attitudes of N.Y.S. school media specialists. 4.) Role of the school library media program in a multitype library network. 5.) The Use of Technology in the Administration Function of the School Library Media Program. 144p. ED 225552. Executive summary available as ED 225553. This state of the art review is based on a literature review and interviews with media specialists from 9 states and has 23 recommendations for future planning.

56. Information Technology issue. Library Journal 109 (June 15,1984). 8 views of the library's future, some speculative, some based firmly on current trends and developments, all concerned with technology.

57. Instructional media programs in the state library network. A policy statement. Madison, Wi: Wisconsin State Department of Public Instruction, 1980. ED 192727. The policy, based on the principle that all types of libraries and users stand to benefit from increased cooperation, was adopted in 1979. Development and support of cooperative arrangements to facilitate resource sharing is encouraged particularly between school media programs and other types of libraries.

58. Janke, Richard V. "Online after Six: End user searching comes of age." Online 8 (Nov., 1984), 15-29. The article describes an end-user searching program in place since March, 1983 and discusses implications, presearch counseling needs, librarians' perceptions of end users and end user versus mediated searching.

59.* Johnson, Mary Francis K. and Theodore C. Hines. School Media Programs and Networking: A position paper. Syracuse, N.Y.: ERIC Clearinghouse

on Information Resources, 1977. ED175442. For a related document, see ED 168599. 34p. The article presents the role and objectives of networking and addresses topics such as the benefits and disadvantages of participation, prerequisites and criteria, and barriers to cooperation.

60. Jones, C. Lee. "Library patrons in an age of discontinuity." Journal of Academic Librarianship 10 (July, 1984), 151-4. The article considers discontinuities in service and other impacts of technological innovation on the library patron. It discusses user behavior, the pace of adoption, the impact of the online catalog, and user impact on the adoption of new technologies.

61. Kenton, Pattie, and Mary Ernst. "Chapter II grants: libraries gain." School Library Journal 29(5) (Jan., 1983), 17-20. EJ 276768, IR511056. Microcomputers and courseware are a high priority for spending Chapter II funds, a major source of funds for educational materials and equipment. Librarians must ensure that they are involved in the allocation of Chapter I and II funds.

62.* Kessler, Brett, and Barbara Shaw. "SOLOS: A student-oriented information retrieval system using MARC records." Information Technology and Libraries 2(3) (Sept., 1983), 272-9. EJ 288427, Ir511729. The article describes SOLOS, developed at Indiana University for the School of Library and Information Science. It is a demonstration information retrieval system that works on a data file of MARC records to provide students with experience with a variety of computer search strategies.

63. Kilgour, Frederick G. "The online catalog revolution." Library Journal 109 (Feb. 15,1984), 319-21. The author muses on the purpose, design and future of the online catalog. Other articles in this issue include Freedman's "Must we limit the catalog", Farber's "Catalog Dependency", and Simonds' "Database Limitations and Online Catalogs".

64.* Kimzey, Ann C. "Measuring up: evaluation and the school library." Catholic Library World 54(10) (May-June, 1983), 414-16. The article describes the correct procedure of evaluation and doesn't deal with computers or networking.

65.* Latture, Betty. "New directions for school libraries in the state department of education." Tennessee Librarian 35 (Fall, 1983), 149-50. The article describes administrative restructuring and doesn't deal with computers or networking.

66. Library Automation as a Source of Management Information: Clinic on library applications of data processing. Ed. by F. Wilfrid Lancaster. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois, 1983. 300 p. The book focuses on the use of automated systems to develop usable information for library planning and decision making.

67.* Library Service to the People of New York State. A long range program October 1, 1982 - September 30, 1987 for the improvement of library services utilizing local, state and federal resources. Albany, N.Y.: New York State Library, Sept., 1982. 24 p. Ed 227844, IR 050135. For related document, see ED 183175. The document describes N.Y.S. libraries, their environment and constraints that reduce services. It presents goals, 9 library program objectives and lists 17 major documents for the

N.Y.S. Library Service Program. It may be useful to those writing policy statements.

68.* Library Service to the People of New York State. A long range program October 1, 1983 - September 30, 1988 for the improvement of library services utilizing local, state, and federal resources. Albany, N.Y.: New York State Library, June, 1983. 34 p. ED 238446, IR 050565. This is similar to document 67 as adopted by the Board of Regents. It has a more lengthy description of libraries, library systems and networks and the number of major reference documents is expanded to 20. It may be useful to those writing policy statements.

69. Library Systems Evaluation Guide. Vol. 1: Serials Control; Vol. 2: Circulation Control. Powell, Ohio: James E. Rush Associates, Inc., 1983. about 200 p. They ar 2 of an 8 volume series which will also include public service, acquisition, management services, interlibrary loan, cataloging and integrated systems. Each is a guide to conducting an evaluation giving descriptions of functional requirements, system features, sophisticated methods for comparison and evaluation, and an inventory of available systems. Each is to be used in conjunction with other sources in choosing an appropriate system.

70.* Luce, Richard E. "IRVING: Interfacing dissimilar systems at the local level." Library Hi Tech 7, 55-61. IRVING attempts to interconnect disparate computer systems in an online, interactive mode using the proposed standard Common Network Language. Public libraries in the Denver area are involved in this project funded with $423,675 in LSCA funds. No mention is made regarding the individual library systems, i.e. the source of their bibliographic records or their online circulation systems.

71.* Lynch, Eugene A. A survey of school library participation in cooperative activities in southeastern Connecticut. Paper presented at the annual convention of the Connecticut Educational Media Assn. (New Haven, CT, Oct. 29, 1981), 32 p. ED 215689. This is a survey of 22 high school libraries conducted to determine the extent of school cooperation in cooperative library activities. It identified obstacles to library cooperation and stressed the importance of an ILL delivery apparatus and a telephone in the media center.

72. McKee, Elizabeth Chadbourn and Larry Stephen Perry. "Reference and OCLC: A practical checklist of questions for the terminal." RQ 23 (Spring, 1984), 339-49. This is a guide to the usefulness of OCLC in the reference environment, which reviews searching procedures, commonly seen OCLC fields, and types of questions effectively answered using OCLC.

73.* McPherson, Dorothy S. "MARC compatability: A TESLA survey of vendors." Information Technology and Libraries 4(5) (Sept., 1985), 241-5. The survey shows that one cannot assume that the MARC format is fully implemented. System suppliers should be questioned carefully because a library's future automation efforts could be hampered if the current system doesn't implement MARC format. A copy of the survey and a set of questions to be asked of vendors are included.

74. Markey, Karen. "Thus spake the OPAC user." Information Technology and Libraries 2 (Dec., 1983), 381-7. The article gives the results of

a study by OCLC sponsored by the Council on Library Resources that collected remarks of patrons and staff in six libraries regarding needs and perceptions of online public access catalogs. The data may be useful in online catalog development and selection.

75. Markuson, B. E. Analysis of requirements of on-line network cataloging services for small academic, public school and other libraries: A demonstration project using the OCLC system. Washington D.C.: Office of Education (DHEW), 1977. ED 140861. This paper reports on a project using OCLC to provide catalog services to small libraries. Alternatives include centralized cataloging and book processing, sharing of OCLC terminals, and use of dial-up terminals. OCLC was found to be useful for all types of small libraries, and network planners were advised to focus on how small libraries could use networks economically.

76.* Martin, Susan K. "New technologies and library networks." Library Journal 109 (June 15, 1984), 1194-6. Centralization of bibliographic control culminated with the major computerized utilities (OCLC). Small computers will reverse this trend leaving only cataloging and ILL to the large utilities. Regional and local systems will take over acquisitions, serials control, local authority control and circulation. Cost considerations will make full standards and perfect records give way to full access to imperfect records.

77.* Mason, Robert M. "Laser disks for micros." Library Journal, 124-5. Compact Disk-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) (laser disks) can store 600,000 MARC records on a 4.72 inch disk compared with 1200 MARC records on al 5.25 inch "mini-floppy" magnetic disk. Data access on a laser disk is slower than on the floppy or hard disks and records cannot be altered. Laser disks are appropriate for interactive applications such as online public access catalogs and cataloging. The Library Corp. markets BiblioFile which includes a laser disk drive, interface card and necessary connections for an IBM PC. Price and address are included.

78.* "Massachusetts gives go ahead to statewide networking plan." Online Review 7(6) (Dec., 1983), 445-6. Automated Resource Sharing in Massachusetts gives a framework within which public, academic, school and special libraries use computers to improve resource sharing. It incorporates the development of computerized circulation/ILL clusters and the establishment of local Information Network Centers (ICNs). ICNs provide searcher services, cataloguing/ILL services and access to circulation/ILL to librarians who are not members of clusters.

79. Matthews, Joseph R. "Competition and change: The 1983 automated library system marketplace." Library Journal 109(8) (May 1, 1984), 853-60. This is an annual review article that covers activity in automated library systems: turnkey circulation systems, library-developed software for sale, microcomputer market and computer output microform (COM) catalogs. It includes lists of vendors, number of installed systems, size and market share.

80.* Matthews, Joseph R. Resource sharing in Montana: A study of interlibrary loan and alternatives for a Montana union catalog. Grass Valley, Ca.: J. Matthews and Associates, Nov., 1980. 117 p. ED 198821, IR 009205. The report recommends specific steps to take to create and maintain a Montana union catalog. It recommends that the state provide financial support for ILL and a reallocation of federal funding support.

81.* Mayeski, John K. "An intertype network thrives in central Nebraska." Library Hotline (XIV-11), p. 3. 301 Nebraska public, school and academic libraries are involved in the Reference/Interloan Center at Kearny State College (RICK), a successful networking experiment.

82.* "Micros are telecommunications link for NYSILL and RML networks in N.Y." Library Journal 108 (May 19, 1983), 940. This is a brief article stating that 9 computers have been installed to link the two largest networks in N.Y.S.: New York State Interlibrary Loan System and the Regional Medical Network.

83. Micro Software Evaluations. Ed. by Jeanne M. Nolan. Westport, Conn.: Meckler, 1984. 176 p. The book is a collection of reviews of 35 leading library-related programs written by librarians or information professionals who regularly use them. System requirements and information on size and staffing levels of the library where the software is used are provided and a 1 to 10 page evaluation details strengths and weaknesses. The introduction discusses selection and evaluation guidelines and the reviews provide experience based advice. Quarterly updates are planned beginning in March, 1985.

84. Micro Software Report: Library Edition. 2nd ed. Ed. by Jeanne M. Nolan. Westport Conn.: Meckler, 1983. 157 p. This, along with the 1st ed. (1982). provides a comprehensive listing of software available for library applications that appeared in the literature from 1981 - 1983. The 2nd ed. profiles approx. 800 programs and includes title, producer, description, equipment, commentary, price and ordering information. It will become an annual in 1985; that edition will contain 1100 entries. A cummulative index is planned.

85. Miller, Inabeth. Microcomputers in school library media centers. N.Y.: Neal-Schuman, 1984. 182 p. This is a good introduction to the use of micros in the media center and discusses hardware and software selection, including software review sources, evaluation and copyright. There are 3 chapters on applications.

86.* "Modest network cataloging." Unabashed Librarian 48 (1983), p. 3. The article describes a cooperative project between the ARt and Music Department of the Onondaga Country Public Library and the Library of the Everson Museum of Art. Appropriate subject index cards indicate that additional information is available at the other library and give its phone number.

87.* "Montana uses micros for interlibrary loan." Library Journal 108 (Jan. 15, 1983), 88 p. Resource Sharing in Montana: A study of interlibrary loan and alternatives for a Montana union catalog prompted replacement of teletype machinery with Apple II+ microcomputers at the state library and 6 public library federation headquarters. Microcourier software is used to beam requests back and forth during the evening after phone rates drop.

88. Moore, Brian P. "Microcomputer database management for union listing." Technicalities 2(9) (Sept., 1982), 8-9, 11. The Rochester Area Resource Exchange purchased and Apple II to assist in coordinating the organisation of 4 new school library systems and regional resource sharing among multitype libraries. The article describes the procedure

and discusses some problems encountered during the development of a union list of serials, using a DB Master prepackaged computer program.

89.* Morrison, George. "Networking is working: A school library pilot project." Education Libraries 7(1-2) (Spring-Summer, 1982), 21-2, 25. The article describes INTERSHARE, a regional network, which would lead to effective intra-pilot networking. OCLC was chosen for a vendor database because of its high "hit" rate. A union list of serials encompassing 33 high schools was produced. The 300 and 900 Dewey classifications were given priority in the creation of a union catalog. It was believed that the greatest demand would occur in these classifications. EJ 264817, IR 510239.

90.* "Multitype library cooperation, networks and resource sharing." Wisconsin Library Bulletin 78 (Winter, 1983), 137-50. The first part of the article describes the resource sharing environment in Wisconsin. The second part is a 12 page policy statement on library automation adopted by the Department of Public Instruction in March, 1982. It includes 3 major unit goals with objectives, performance indicators and strategies for achieving objectives, It also describes the progress made in achieving the unit objectives.

91. Naumer, Janet Noll. Media Center Management with an Apple II. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited. 1984. 236 p. This is a practical guide to the use of readily available database, statistical and word processing software in media center management. Directions, examples and sample templates help introduce the software and demonstrate potential uses. Bibliographies of additional software packages included.

92.* "New Jersey passes library network bill." Wilson Library Bulletin 58 (Feb., 1984), 395. A brief note states that $125,000 was appropriated to establish 6 regional cooperatives and to provide start-up funding for 2 cooperatives.

93.* "Online capability promotes school-public library cooperation." School Library Media Quarterly 11 (Fall, 1982), 20. This brief note states that West Valley High School in Fairbanks, Alaska, went online with the Fairbanks North Star Borough Public Library's CLSI LIBS 100 circulation system on Feb. 1, 1982.

94. Online searching technique and management. Ed. by James J. Maloney. Chicago, Ill.: ALA, 1983. 192 p. A compilation of papers starting with a concise introduction to online searching followed by an examination of management issues such as the policy manual, record keeping, budgets and funding, training and publicity.

95.* Perry-Holmes, Claudia. "High Technology Bibliography." in The Bowker annual of library and book trade information. 30th ed. 1985. 521-39. This provides an annotated bibliography of sources for 1983-84 including books, periodical literature and evaluation sources for libraries.

96. Peters, STephen H. and Douglas J. Butler. "A cost model for retrospective conversion alternatives." Library Resources and Technical Services 28 (April-June, 1984), 149-51, 154-62. The article reviews the literature on retrospective conversion, then outlines a cost model that will permit selection of the most effective conversion method. It describes information gathering and 4 steps

in costing the project and provides examples.

97.* Pitts, Judy M. "The sharing network: Local, multi-type library organizations." Arkansas Libraries (41)(1) (March, 1984), 3-7. The article describes how to create and organize a local organization. It gives suggestions concerning a calendar of operation, programs, meeting sites, publicity and evaluation.

98.* Pond, Patricia B. "Response to the governance of library networks: purposes and expectations" in The Structure and Governance of Library Networks. Ed. by Allen Kent and Thomas J. Galvin. N.Y.: Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1979. 233-41. The article states that school library media centers must become involved in networking to extend equal access to resources to children. It describes factors which inhibit involvement now and states that school media specialists must become involved in the governance of networks before full equality of access is achieved.

99. Public and school library organizational relationships and inter-library cooperation. Oklahoma City, Ok.: Oklahoma State Board of Education, Oklahoma State Dept. of Libraries. 1979. Policies and statements included define the role and responsibilities of school libraries and public libraries in Oklahoma. It makes recommendations for cooperation and identifies possible areas of cooperation.

100. A reader on choosing an automated library system. Ed. by Joseph R. Matthews. Chicago, Ill.: ALA, 1983. 390 p. This is a compilation on system alternatives, selection, contract negotiation, installation and implementation as well as the impact of automation in 5 areas of the library. It complements, but does not supplant, his Choosing an automated library system (1980).

101. Richards, Timothy F. "The online catalog: Issues in planning and development." Journal of Academic Librarianship 10 (March, 1984), 4-9. This review, with an extensive bibliography, considers user behavior at card and online catalogs, access points, content of the bibliographic record, authority control, integration with other systems, and impact on library staff.

102.* Roeder, Joan. "School/public library cooperation: A view from the "school yard"." Illinois Lib. 65 (Sept., 1983), 452-4. The article discusses common purposes, shared activities and the need for librarians to bring them to the attention of the public library and the public school boards.

103.* Rogers, Joann V. "Networking and school media centers" in Advances in Librarianship. Vol. 11. Ed. by Michael H. Harris. N.Y.: Academic Press. 1981. 77-107. This is a literature review covering all aspects of library cooperation involving school resource centers. It focuses on networking definitions, networking activities and specialized networks. It contains an extensive bibliography.

104. The role of the school library media program in networking. Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1978. ED 168599. This is the report of a study of the state of networking in school library media programs. It covers the rationale for inclusion of these programs in library networks, contri-

butions they make to a national program, the benefits to the users of networks and the problems and recommendations regarding participation in networks by these programs.

105.* School Library Networking: Interconnection of learning resources. A selected ERIC bibliography. Syracuse, N.Y.: ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Oct., 1982. 3 p. ED 232708, IR 060006. It includes 10 books, articles and reports published between 1977 and 1982 that were cited in "Resources in Education" and "Current Index to Journals in Education". Emphasis is on the interconnection of learning resources through library networking.

106. School/public library cooperation: A community planning process for Illinois. Training manual. Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois State Library, 1982. 18 p. ED 21593. Resource supplement ED 215692. This manual describes a 7-step process for the development of community-based cooperative planning between school and public libraries.

107. Sharing: a challenge for all. Ed. by John G. Wright. Kalamazoo, Mich.: Western Michigan University, 1983. 420 p. These are the proceedings of the 11th Annual Conference of the Int. Assn. of School Librarinaship, at Red Deer, Alberta, Aug. 1-6, 1982, where the theme was cooperation between school libraries.

108.* Shaw, Ruth Jean. "Alaska's multilibrary network: The best of all possible worlds for the Anchorage School District." Library Media Quarterly 12 (Summer, 1984), 297-300. The district has developed a comprehensive COM catalog; secondary schools have dial up access to the WLN database and DIALOG which accesses ERIC, Microcomputer Index, Psych. Abstracts, etc. The district has electronic mail capability through WLN. A library can send floppy diskettes to WLN for use in retrospective conversion of holdings to a COM product. Every school library can arrange to have a COM product from WLN by listing the WLN record identification number (RID) and a call number on a floppy with a simple word processing program. Apple micros with the ZARDAX word processing program are used in this instance and the address for ZARDAX is included.

109.* Shotwell, Robyn. "Getting the network together." Publishers Weekly 225 (Jan. 6, 1984), 44. The article describes the impact of concern for corporate security and of IBM's multiuser (Popcorn) computer on the development of local networking. Implications for the publishing industry are discussed.

110.* Sive, Mary Robinson. School Library Media Centers and Networking. National Institute of Education, Washington, D.C.: 1982. 94 p. ED 226764, IR 050315. Related document ED 168599. This study assesses the state of networking involving school libraries in mid-1982 with emphasis on operations significant to students, theachers and resource sharing. An extensive bibliography, selected excerpts from state statutes, ILL policies and other documents are appended.

111.* Smith, Janice. "High Technology applications for public schools." Colo. Lib. 9 (Sept., 1983), 8-17. The article is a case history in the use of technology in a medium-sized public school system library media center. It covers automation in centralized processing, ILL, computer

based reference, film management, on-line catalogs, database management and computer managed instruction. Practical suggestions for implementation are included. Applicable software packages are reviewed.

112.* Smith, Lotsee and Keith Swigger. "Microcomputers in school library media centers." Drexel Library Quarterly 20(1) (Winter, 1984), 7-15. EJ 303183, IR 513258. The article predicts that librarians will have to comptee with AV personnel for control of microcomputers. It describes types of software and Computer Cat (Colorado Computer Systems), a computer catalog which allows one to access OCLC records to create a database and to employ hard disk storage for efficient operation. It discusses the future implications of computer assisted instruction (CAI).

113. Smith, Malcolm D. "The costs of interlending activities." Interlending & Document Supply 11(2) (April, 1983), 43-7. This summarizes the findings of an English study aimed at the whole range of costs associated with interloans. The results distinguish between the costs incurred by a particular library in a transaction, and the net effect of the transaction on the finances of all libraries involved.

114.* Smith, Pat H. "Library Systems: A crucial link in the development of libraries in Texas." Texas Libraries 45 (Spring, 1984), 12-16. This reviews library systems development in Texas since the early 1960s. It includes the changing roles of major resource center libraries, tensions, issues and trends in system services.

115.* Stam, David H. "Think globally - Act locally: Collection development and resource sharing." Collection Development 5(1) (Spring, 1983), 18-21. The Research Libraries Group (RGL) is placing the RLG Conspectus online. The conspectus is a collection of data providing collection strengths and current collection intentions of member libraries. This will be useful in identifying national and regional strengths and weaknesses as well as providing reference to strong collections and sources for interlending. The article emphasizes the importance of a strong local collection to the growth of resource sharing.

116. Talab, Rosemary Sturdevant. "Copyright, micro software and the library media center: A practical examination of the library media specialists's responsibility." School Library Media Quarterly 12 (Summer, 1984), 285-8. EJ 305631, IR 513048. Public domain software, purchase rather than lease of software, policy development, education of users on copyright issues, and the rights to backup copies are examined with an eye to reducing legal liability and understanding ethical aspects of software use.

117.* Taler, Izabella. "Automated and manual ILL: Time effectiveness and success rate." Information Technology and Libraries 1(3) (Sept., 1982), 277-80. This reports on a study into the time effectiveness and success rate of various methods used by the interloans department in obtaining monographs. OCLC ILL subsystem is extremely time efficient and offers the highest success rate in filling ILL requests. It was compared with ALA ILL, NYSILL and TWX. Other advantages of OCLC are online union catalog, automatic transfer of bibliographic information and referral capability. TWX had the fastest response time but lacked referral capability and had insufficient information regarding library holdings.

118. "Technology in libraries." Catholic Library World 55 (Feb., 1984).

This is a theme issue containing a balance of future-oriented essays and more practical offerings.

119. "Technology in school library media centers." Ed. by Blanche Woolls. Drexel Library Quarterly 20(1) (Winter, 1984). This issue is a collection of articles discussing such topics as microcomputers, in-house production of software, network participation, regional media centers, hardware selection, training students to search online, and use of technology in school libraries in Australia.

120. Tenopir, Carol. "Identification and evaluation of software for microcomputer-based in-house databases." Information Technology and Libraries 3 (March, 1984), 21-34. This is a comprehensive review of the literature on sources of information to aid in the selection of microcomputer software, specifically that useful for library database applications. It describes available directories, the evaluation process and sources of software descriptions and reviews. It has an extensive bibliography and an appendix of software sources.

121. Thomas, Lucille. "A call to action." CLiC Quarterly 1(3) (Sept., 1983), 45-7. Funding was authorised for school library pilot system projects to encourage resource-sharing in N.Y. State. Action Network for School Libraries was formed to increase understanding of the value of library services to students. The current trend is away from mass instruction and the new technology makes individual instruction feasible and practical.

122. Training uses of online public access catalogs. Ed. by Marsha Hamilton McClintock. Washington, D.C.: Council on Library Resources, 1983. 118 p. This is a report on a conference on this topic held on Jan. 12-13, 1983. A wide range of views and the practices of 9 institutions already involved in training OPAC users are presented. Related CLR publications are Issues in Retrospective Conversion, Online Catalog Design Issues and Bibliographic Services and User Needs.

123.* Trezza, Alphonse F. "Networks." in ALA Yearbook, Vol. 8. ALA, 1983. 191-5. The article reports on the 1982 activities of organizations involved in networking. Organizations discussed include the Council on Library Resources, the Library of Congress, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, OCLC, the Research Library and Information Network (RLG/RLIN), the Washington Library Network (WLN), regional (Multistate) organizations and state networks.

124. Troutner, Joanne. The media specialist, the microcomputer and the curriculum. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1983. 197 p. This is a guide for integrating the microcomputer into the school and the media program. It provides checklists, goals and objectives, a wide range of curriculum suggestions and many sample forms.

125.* Truett, Carol. "AACR Who?: The case for using the new Anglo-American cataloging rules in the school library media center." School Library Media Quarterly 12 (Fall, 1983), 38-43. The article contends that public school students should learn LC rather than Dewey classification because patorns and librarians would be familiar with the format used in automated databases. Such familiarity will facilitate the use of automated databases when they become available. Standardized AACR2

cataloging rules will simplify cataloging of nonbook formats because there are handbooks and guides available to provide examples.

126. Truett, Carol. "The search for quality micro programs: Software and review sources." School Library Journal 30 (Jan., 1984), 35-7. EJ 293572, IR 512127. This includes an annotated bibliography of directories, review journals, and sources. Emphasis is on sources dealing with educational software, but some include library-related columns or discuss software appropriate for library administration.

127.* Walker, H. Thomas. "Networking and school library media centers: A report of a project of the Howard County (Maryland) Public School System and the Maryland Interlibrary Organization." School Library Media Quarterly 12(1) (Fall, 1983), 20-8. EJ 290173, IR 511904. The article presents the results of a study of interlibrary borrowing in 47 schools containing a microfiche union catalog. Relative intensity of use was greatest by central office staff followed by teachers, high school students and elementary school students. High school requests concentrated in the 800, 600, 500,900 and 300 classifications; middle school requests concentrated in the 600, 500, 900 and 300 classifications.

128. Walton, Robert A. Microcomputers: A planning and implementation guide for librarians and information professionals. Phoenix, Ariz.: Oryx, 1983. 96 p. This is a text which introduces the beginner to microcomputer hardware, software, procurement and management. It contains charts and diagrams and presents the fundamentals of acquiring and using a microcomputer system.

129. Warrick, Thomas S. "Legal aspects of purchasing microcomputer software." ASIS Bulletin 10 (August, 1984), 9-12. The article examines the nature of copyright, when the copying of copyrighted software may be permitted, and contracting for computer equipment.

130. Weaver, Carolyn G. "Electronic document delivery: Directing interlibrary loan traffic through multiple electronic networks." Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 72 (April, 1984), 187-92. The article describes 5 networks used for ILL at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. Although speed of requests, turnaround time, and report and statistics generation have improved, problems include increased work load and staff training, coordination of nonstandard networks, and establishing access rules. The use of networks to locate documents and transmit requests is the first step toward electronic transmission of the documents themselves.

131.* Welch, Janet M. "School library participation in regional multitype networks: Myth and reality." Public Library Quarterly 3 (Winter, 1982), 49-55. The article describes the results found after the first two years of the Rochester Area Resource Exchange (RARE) pilot project which includes school library media centers in multitype cooperative library activities. It discusses findings relevant to 4 of the most cited potential problems: fear of loss of autonomy, fear that the schools will demand much and contribute little, politican and legal barriers and communications barriers.

132. Wisconsin interlibrary loan guidelines. Madison, Wisc.: Wisconsin

State Dept. of Public Instruction, Div. of Library Service, 1980, 34 p. ED 196446. This is a first attempt to codify ILL patterns in Wisconsin. It describes recommended patterns for public, school, academic, special and health science libraries.

133.* Witters, Maryanne. "Interlibrary loans with a micro . . . clean and quick." Online 8(6) (Nov., 1984), 53-61. The article describes Fast Interlibrary Loans and Statistics (FILLS), a library-specific software package run on the IBM-PC or PCXT. Input is tailored to ALA interlibrary manual processing. The program also keeps ILL records and compiles statistics. Source and price are included.

134.* Woolls, Blanche. "The use of microcomputers in elementary and secondary school libraries." 76-80. The article gives a brief description of uses being made of micros in libraries and states problems which hinder more rapid expansion of their use.

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Library Assn. (1980). Ed. by Philip Tompkins. Columbia: Missouri Library Association. 1981, 141 p. ED 235837, IR 050495.

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